

Springfield Soldiers

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Springfield

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# Illinois Springfield

## Springfield Soldiers

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Springfield, Ill., Home of  
Lincoln, Host to G. A. R.

Remnants of Great Civil War Armies Visit Various  
Shrines of Their Commander-in-Chief in His Home  
Town—Less Than 2000 Able to Attend

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19 (AP)—The streets of Springfield, where one, the poet, Vachel Lindsay, wrote, the spirit of Abraham Lincoln walks at midnight when danger threatens the Union, today resounded to the tramp of silver-haired veterans who answered the Emancipator's call in '61-'65.

66TH ENCAMPMENT

Stirred by memories of their war-time commander-in-chief, at whose tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery they gathered yesterday, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled for their 66th annual encampment, paid homage to their leader.

Enfeebled with age, weary with the fatigue caused by journeys from far parts of the country, the veterans passed in review before the tomb which contains the mortal remains of him whom they called "Father Abraham."

But their numbers were not "50,000 strong," as the old song they sang in civil war days said. Of the survivors of that once mighty host—a few more

than 13,000 names are left on the roster—less than 2000 are here assembled.

Wreaths were placed on the parapets by the commander, Samuel P. Town of Pennsylvania, and the heads of auxiliary branches. Gov. Louis Lincoln Emerson delivered an address, telling them that the vast Lincoln monument, reconstructed within the year by the state, was a shrine not alone to "Illinois's most famous son," but to them, the members of the G. A. R. as well.

"Springfield," the Governor said, "gave Lincoln to the world and received him back immortal."

Today, with little business slated, veterans were visiting the Lincoln homestead, the old courthouse, in which, when it was the state Capitol, Lincoln served as a legislator, and the rooms in the building on the square wherein he once had his law office.

Snatches of civil war songs filled the air wherever a few of the veterans gathered, but they were sung, as Lincoln would have had it, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Addresses, elections, and other business matters are scheduled on the several days' program remaining.

# City's Sons In War

From Indian Battles To World War Springfield Has  
Taken Part In All Of Nation's Conflicts.

From the Winnebago war of 1827 to the universal struggle of the World war, Springfield's sons fought and sacrificed their blood for justice and right.

Through the macabre maze of passions, gore and human conflict have emerged many Springfield men to the heights of leadership and power. Ranking highest in this category is Abraham Lincoln, and next, Gen. U. S. Grant, for it was from this city that Grant made his start as a colonel of the Twenty-first regiment of infantry.

Outstanding achievement in Indian wars is the record of Edward J. McClernand, who later became a brigadier general in the United States army. He participated in a number of Indian campaigns, serving with Custer and others. As a second lieutenant, Second United States cavalry, at Bear Paw mountain, Mont., in 1877, he behaved so gallantly as to win the coveted congressional medal of honor.

Conflicts in which Springfield

manpower has participated include the Black Hawk war, Mormon war, Mexican war, Civil war and Spanish-American war, in addition to the two already mentioned.

Prominent in the Winnebago war, caused by fighting between the Winnebago and Chippewa Indians, were Col. Tom M. Neale and James D. Henry, then sheriff of Sangamon county. Edward Mitchell commanded the cavalry, and the infantry was in charge of four captains, Thomas Constant, Reuben Brown, Achilles Morris and Bowling Green.

## 1,600 Enlist In Black Hawk War.

The Black Hawk war, caused by depredations of Sac and Fox Indians, saw voluntary enlistment of 1,600 men. James D. Henry of this city was appointed to command the first regiment. Sangamon county furnished three companies commanded by Capts. Jonathan R. Saunders, James Campbell and Adam South. Black Hawk signed a treaty in 1831, and our soldiers returned home from the mouth of

the Rock river without the loss of a single person.

The second phase of that war opened the following year, when Black Hawk violated the treaty. Call for volunteers was again made, and Sangamon county responded with four companies. They were commanded by Thomas Moffett, Jesse Claywell, succeeded later by Rezin H. Constant, Reuben H. Brown and Abraham Lincoln. The Fourth regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel H. Thompson of Sangamon county.

Meager records of the Mormon war show that among those who participated were Charles Fisher, John S. Bradford and Gen. Moses K. Anderson.

Four regiments were called from Illinois for the Mexican war. The Fourth infantry represented most of the Springfield and Sangamon county residents. This regiment participated in the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo in 1847.

## County Sent 5,000 To Civil War.

Sangamon county sent 5,010 men to the Civil war. Among the men who reached high rank were Maj. Gens. John A. McClernand and John M. Palmer, Brig. Gens. John Cook and Mason Brayman, Brevet Brig. Gens. John F. King and Samuel N. Sharp and Cols. John McConnell,

Robert N. Pearson and Henry Yates, jr.

The Spanish-American war was declared in April, 1898, and troops were mobilized in Springfield at the state fairgrounds and at Camp Tanner. Mobilization consisted chiefly of national guard troops. Springfield boys were enlisted in every regiment, but mostly concentrated in Co. C, Fifth infantry; Troop D, First cavalry, and Co. H, Eighth infantry, colored. Col. James S. Culver of Springfield commanded the Fifth infantry.

Sangamon county furnished 4,896 men and women for the World war, of which 2,212 volunteered or enlisted and 2,682 were drafted or inducted into the service.

Of this total, 230 were wounded

and 113 died in service.

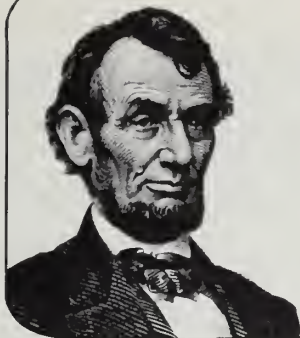
The navy and marine corps, too, had many sons of Springfield and Sangamon county in their ranks.



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# Lincoln Lore

November, 1979

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the  
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## LINCOLN, THE MEXICAN WAR, AND SPRINGFIELD'S VETERANS

Congressman Abraham Lincoln had a theory to explain the loss of his district to the Democrats following his single term in the United States House of Representatives. It was a ticklish situation because Lincoln's old law partner, Stephen Trigg Logan, was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lincoln's seat. Thomas L. Harris, who had served in the Mexican War as a captain of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, was the successful Democratic candidate. When asked to explain Logan's defeat, Lincoln said:

I would rather not be put upon explaining how Logan was defeated in my district. In the first place I have no particulars from there, my friends, supposing I am on the road home, not having written me. Whether there was a full turn out of the voters I have as yet not learned. The most I can now say is that a good many Whigs, without good cause, as I think, were unwilling to go for Logan, and some of them so wrote me before the election. On the other hand Harris was a Major of the war, and fought at Cerro Gordo, where several Whigs of the district fought with him. These two facts and their effects, I presume tell the whole story. That there is any political change against us in the district I cannot believe; because I wrote some time ago to every county of the district for an account of changes; and, in answer I got the names of four against us, eighty-three for us. I dislike to predict, but it seems to me the district must and will be found right side up again in November.

Unfortunately for history, Logan's close association with Lincoln prevented the Congressman from explaining precisely why a number of Whigs were discontented with Logan's candidacy. Lincoln's gentlemanly reticence caused the loss to history forever of his explanation of Logan's failings. It also helped give rise to the story that the weight of Lincoln's record of opposition to the Mexican War caused Logan's defeat.

Even without Lincoln's explanation of Logan's lack of popularity among some Whigs, the historian has at least a partial theory of the district's surprising Democratic vote. Since the voters turned out in very large

numbers, the important part of Lincoln's theory is its stress on the Mexican War veterans' vote.

Figures for the whole district are not available, but Sangamon County's poll books for the 1848 election show how Springfield's veterans voted. Most of Springfield's veterans had served in Company A of the Fourth Illinois Regiment. Not all of the soldiers in the company were from Springfield, and not all of the Springfield men voted in the 1848 election. Nevertheless, the votes of a number of the Springfield veterans are recorded:

Captain Horatio E. Roberts (Democrat)  
Second Lieutenant John S. Bradford (Democrat)  
Sergeant Walter Davis (Whig)  
Sergeant David Logan (Whig)  
Sergeant Dudley Wickersham (Democrat)  
Private Grandison Addison (Democrat)  
Private John J. Balantine (Democrat)  
Private William W. Brown (Democrat)  
Private Zebulon P. Cabaniss (Whig)  
Private John Chapman (Democrat)  
Private Harvey Darnell (Whig)  
Private John E. Foster (Whig)  
Private George W. Funk (Whig)  
Private Mathew Murray (Democrat)  
Private James B. Ransdall (Whig)  
Private Charles F. Watson (Whig)

Private Levi P. Watts (Democrat)  
Private Thomas Whitehurst (Democrat)  
Private Joseph Yeakle (Whig)

Surprisingly, nine of the soldiers voted Whig (for Logan), and nine voted for Democrat Thomas L. Harris.

A number of the 1848 voters had been discharged for various disabilities and were not veterans in the same sense most of those listed above were. Still, they had enlisted to fight and deserve to be considered as men willing to serve their country in the Mexican War. In addition to John S. Bradford, who resigned on September 16, 1846, they were:

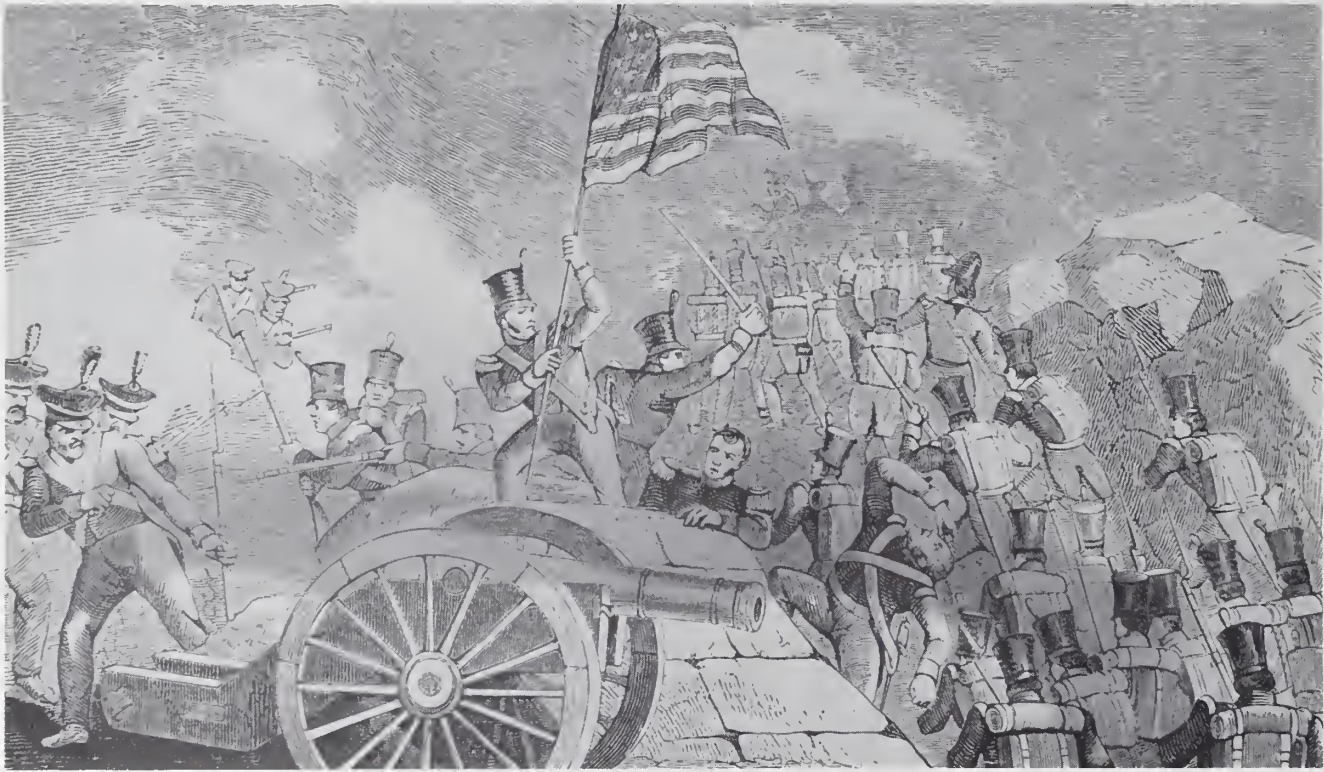
Sergeant William W. Pease (Whig)



FIGURE 1. Mexican War recruits.

From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum





**FIGURE 2. The Battle of Cerro Gordo, where Illinois's soldiers fought.**

*From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum*

Private Samuel Cole (Whig)  
Private Marion F. Mathews (Whig)  
Private George C. Whitlock (Democrat)  
Private James A. Waugh (Whig)

If these are added to the other veterans' votes, the Whigs captured the veteran vote in Springfield, 13 to 10.

A number of qualifications should be noted. Springfield was overwhelmingly Whig in politics in this period. Therefore, if Whigs and Democrats enlisted in numbers proportionate to their strength in the population at large, a Whig preponderance is to be expected. Problems in interpreting the handwriting in the poll books make the use of some of the names listed above questionable. Mathews, Foster, and Wickersham are questionable interpretations of the names listed in the poll books. Eliminate these three (two Whigs and a Democrat), and the vote stands at 11 to 9.

Even making these qualifications, one can see that Lincoln's theory—at least insofar as Springfield was concerned—was probably not correct. Whig soldiers fought in the war while Whig politicians opposed the war at home, but Whig veterans continued to sustain the Whig cause when the war was over. Could it be that some of the nine or ten Democratic votes came from men who previously voted Whig? Probably not. In the first place, companies elected their officers, and Company A had a Democrat as a captain. Probably a majority of the soldiers were Democrats. In the second place, soldiers were young men. Since the Fourth Illinois Regiment left for duty before election day in 1846, these men could have shown their political preference most recently only in 1844. A check of the 1850 census returns reveals that three of the ten soldiers listed in that census were too young to vote in 1844. They, and probably several of the others, were showing their political preference for the first time in 1848.

The most important qualification to bear in mind is that Lincoln was discussing the whole district. The impact of service in the Mexican War may have been much different among rural veterans. Nevertheless, the vote of Springfield's Mexican War veterans is interesting. These men did not turn against the Whig party because Lincoln had opposed the Mexican War, and a majority of them would happily have seen their old captain, Thomas L. Harris, go down to political defeat.



*From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum*

**FIGURE 3. Edward D. Baker was a close friend and political ally of Abraham Lincoln's. He and John J. Hardin, the other strong Whig leader in Lincoln's congressional district, chose to serve in the Mexican War. Lincoln always had complete confidence that such Whig veterans shared his view that the war was unconstitutional and unnecessary.**



## A LIFE MASK DISCOVERED

A hospitalized parishioner, a pawn shop, and a Methodist minister with a good memory were the unusual factors in the recent discovery of a superb bronze casting of Leonard Wells Volk's famous life mask of Abraham Lincoln. The ailing parishioner drew Dr. O. Gerald Trigg, Senior Minister of the Gobin Memorial United Methodist Church in Greencastle, Indiana, to Terre Haute, some fifty miles away. When Dr. Trigg arrived, the patient was undergoing tests and could not have visitors for at least an hour. The vexations of pastoral visits never bother Dr. Trigg, for he is a book collector and can always kill an hour browsing dusty shelves for early books by and about Methodists.

Like most book collectors, Dr. Trigg has trouble confining his interests to one field of collecting. Curiosity is one of the most untamable of human traits. As he browsed in a Terre Haute shop, a Lincoln mask caught his eye. He might well have dismissed it as a curio had he not recalled seeing a very similar mask in the Smithsonian Institution years before. Trigg examined the mask closely and asked the proprietor where he got it. A woman from Illinois had placed it in the shop for sale more than a year previously. It had been in her family's possession for a long time, she had claimed. At the price she wanted, there had been no takers. Trigg passed it up too. He visited his parishioner and drove back to Greencastle.

Like all good collectors, Dr. Trigg was willing to do some research. His church is on the campus of DePauw University, and it was relatively easy to go to the library and consult old issues of *Lincoln Lore*. He quickly discovered that it was a Volk mask, and he decided that he should purchase it.

Nothing increases curiosity like monetary investment. Trigg began to write letters and make telephone calls to numerous historical institutions to establish the exact identity of the mask. He could tell just by looking that the mask was of high quality, but he wanted to know precisely how good it was. Travel was out of the question, but study was not. He continued to study the history of the Volk life mask carefully.

The key to explaining the quality of Trigg's casting of Lincoln's mask lay in the name "Berchem." That name appears nowhere on the mask, but the person who sold the mask originally had been married to a man named Berchem.

A poor copy of a poor copy of a 1964 letter in the files of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum provided the essential clue. The letter was written from James E. Morris, Reference Librarian at the Chicago Historical Society, to L.E. Minkel, a collector curious about the number of casts of Lincoln's hands Volk had made. In the course of the letter, Morris said, "It seems that Mr. Jules Berchem received the original set from Leonard Volk and from these made copies both in plaster and bronze, of which the first set made from the original was presented to the Society."

The letter gave Trigg the clue he needed. Jules Berchem, who operated a bronze foundry in Chicago, is famed for casting bronze statues and busts. He did some work for fellow Chicagoan Leonard Volk, including some late copies of the Volk mask which bear in the inscription: "Copyright 1886 by L.W. Volk—J. Berchem." Dr. Trigg's mask bears a different inscription: "A. LINCOLN. 1860 L. W. VOLK • Fecit." A further complication is the mask in the Smithsonian, which is claimed to be the "original" cast because the original molds were destroyed in Volk's studio in the Chicago Fire of 1871.

Dr. Trigg is cautious in his claims for his mask, but he is certain that it is at least one of the earliest casts. Since it has an "M" stamped inside it, it is probably a "Master," an important casting. It is possible, since Trigg's mask incorporates all the distinctive marks of the Smithsonian mask, that Volk made new molds after the fire from the bronze Berchem master. And these molds are the ones that provided the Smithsonian casting. Such an argument, of course, hinges critically on the truth of the statement in the Chicago Historical Society letter.

To see the mask is to be willing to grant that Dr. Trigg has a plausible case. Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, former editor of *Lincoln Lore*, stated upon examining it that it was the best he had ever seen. Likewise, Harold Holzer, New York City's authority on Lincoln iconography, examined photographs of the mask and also called it the best he had seen.

Among private collectors, there are two breeds: "private" private collectors and "public" private collectors. The former, usually from fear of thieves, hoard their valuables and shun publicity. The latter, from both pride and public spirit, are willing to share their good fortune with others. Happily, Dr. Trigg is among the latter sort, and he plans to lend his fine mask for display at the DePauw University Archives and the Indiana State Museum in the future.



FIGURE 4. The inscription under the chin of the Trigg mask.

From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum



*From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum*

**FIGURE 5.** Note the fine detail in the Trigg bronze mask. Volk used the original mask as the basis for numerous Lincoln busts, none of which equal the mask in dramatic quality. Volk could not resist somewhat idealizing the busts he produced. Despite the eerie quality of the mask (which necessarily lacks eyes and hair), it is a wonderful piece of work. Although numerous inferior plaster copies exist, it is hard to find a good bronze or plaster copy even in museums with substantial Lincoln collections.



# SOLDIERS FROM SPRINGFIELD IN ALL CONFLICTS

## Troops Participate in All Wars From Indian to World Struggle

Illinois and the nation, through the long years, have learned that when wars are waged citizens of Springfield and Sangamon county are in the front ranks in large numbers.

The county, with Springfield as the seat of government, was incorporated in 1821 and since that time rosters of fighting units in every war have contained names of men from this community. During the World war 4,896 men and women from this county served the nation, 230 of them being wounded and 113 dying in the service.

In every conflict the citizens who remained at home while eligible men did battle with guns and bayonets co-operated in every possible way by making bandages. In the Civil war Springfield residents also manufactured a large part of the ammunition used by Union troops.

### Moved on Indians

Sangamon county, which in the early days included much of the land now contained in Menard, McLean, Logan, Christian, Macon, Sangamon and other central Illinois counties, first came to the front with warriors in 1827, six years after it was incorporated. In that year the Winnebago and Chippewa Indians engaged in battle near Galena and Governor Ninian Edwards called for troops. Five companies, four of infantry and one of cavalry, responded here.

Captains Thomas Constant, Reuben Brown, Achilles Morris and Bowling Green led the infantry and Captain Edward Mitchell the cavalry, while Colonel Thomas M. Neale was over all, assisted by Sheriff James D. Henry as adjutant. The Sangamon troops marched to Peoria and thence to Galena, reaching the latter spot shortly before the war ended. They remained only a few days and then returned home.

Twice during the Black Hawk war troops mobilized here and moved into action. In the first group, formed in 1831, three companies were organized, headed by Jonathan R. Saunders, James Campbell and Adam South. The forces, however, only reached the mouth of the Rock river before the conflict ended temporarily and they turned back.

A second group of four companies mobilized in Sangamon county the following spring, Thomas Moffett, Jesse Clayton, Reuben R. Brown and Abraham Lincoln heading them. They trained in Locust Grove, six miles west of Springfield.

Difficulties hampered activities of the latter organization; since the men enlisted only for 20 days and at the end of that time most of them returned home. All were urged to re-enlist, but only a few did so.

Lincoln re-entered the ranks, as a private, serving first under the command of Captain Elijah Iles and later under Captain Jacob M. Early. Sangamon troops saw little action in this war, although they participated in engagements of Wisconsin and Bad Axe, which virtually ended the conflict.

### Fought Mexicans

This community next contributed its share of armed forces in 1847 when the Mexican war broke out and volunteers to meet the situation again were sought. Most soldiers from this county saw service in the Fourth infantry, organized by Edward T. Baker, law partner of Stephen T. Logan, at another time partner of Abraham Lincoln.

Springfield troopers participated principally in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, where some casualties reduced their ranks. Heading the companies were Captains Horatio Roberts, Garrett Ekin, Achilles Morris of Loami, Edward Jones and John C. Hart.

It was in the Civil war, however, that Springfield took and held the spotlight, attracting the eyes of the nation on many occasions during the conflict which threatened to split the nation.

### Furnished Lincoln, Grant

Springfield furnished Abraham Lincoln, the war president, and it was through Governor Yates, serving his state here, that Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union forces during the most bitter struggles, received his first recognition as a soldier. Grant, without previous notice, was given a captaincy in an Illinois company, and a short time later, when strife threatened to wreck discipline of the organization, he was placed in charge of a regiment.

Governor Yates, in fact, demonstrated that he, too, could play a large part in saving the Union. He called the legislature into special session to prepare for war as soon as the conflict officially opened. On April 15, 1861, the governor notified the Illinois national guard to hold itself in readiness for immediate mobilization.

That night he and others addressed thousands of citizens who assembled in a mass meeting to take a stand on the war and to pledge allegiance. The next day Governor Yates asked six regiments to mobilize in Springfield and 108 men reported for service before nightfall.

Jacob Bunn, N. H. Ridgely and the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance company offered to loan the state \$100,000 to assist with paying expenses of mobilization.

On April 17 the county fair grounds west of Springfield was designated as the official mobilization point for Illinois troops and it was named Camp Yates in honor of the state's chief executive. By the end of the week 4,000 men were encamped on the old fair grounds. When they left for the battle fields they moved out by droves.

### Politics Forgotten

Springfield and Sangamon county, settled in many areas by residents of Kentucky, the Carolinas, Tennessee and neighboring states, had many southern sympathizers when the war of the rebellion broke out, but for the most part no friction appeared to mar support of Union activities. Politics here were for-

gotten as democrats swung behind President Lincoln, a republican. John R. McClelland, democratic congressman from this district, resigned his post to become brigadier general

in the Union army. He later was a major general.

Sangamon county exceeded its quota of enlistments for the war, sending more than 100 men over the maximum set at Washington. Included among leaders who went from this community were Major Generals McClelland and John M. Palmer, Brigadier Generals John Cook and Mason Brayman, Brevet Brigadier Generals John F. King and Samuel N. Sharp, and Colonels John McConnell, Robert N. Pearson and Henry Yates, Jr.

The first regiment to leave the community was the Seventh, which contained many Sangamon troops from elsewhere in Illinois. Officers were Colonel John Cook, Lieutenant Colonel Wilford D. Wyatt, Adjutant Thomas G. Moffett and Quartermaster Daniel L. Canfield.

The regiment, however, was enlisted for only three months service and at the end of that time many of the troopers returned home. The regiment was reorganized for a three year service without delay.

### Recruiting Stations Opened

The general attitude in Springfield and in many Illinois cities during the early days of the war was that the struggle between states would last only a short time. However, by July it was realized the war was a matter of years instead of months, and every hall was turned into a recruiting station.

Temporary measures were discarded and a long-term plan was adopted. Camp Yates abandoned and a new point of troop concentration set up. The community had learned that close association of the city and single men in barracks was not entirely a blessing. Street brawls, many involving civilians, were frequent and many bullies in uniform walked the streets.

Farmers west of the city complained that fruit, vegetables and fowls were missing on many occasions. Saloons alone appeared to be anxious that Camp Yates be continued.

The rest of the community united behind a plan to move the soldiers to Clear Lake, a "safe distance" east of the city limits. The new camp was named Camp Butler, in honor of the state treasurer. It was ready for occupancy by August and the troopers moved in. The city breathed a breath of relief.

### Make Munitions

Another long term measure was expansion of munitions manufacturing. Almost as soon as the war started, Lamb's foundry was turned into a munitions plant, casting artillery shot and making musket cartridges. By mid-summer 150 persons, mainly boys and girls, were working seven days a week, turning out 25,000 rifle cartridges and 400 gun cartridges a day. A new building on Fifth street, near the state arsenal of the period, was erected late in the summer and by fall an additional 200 persons were busy in making munitions.



The community also co-operated through soldiers' aid societies. On July 21, 1862, shortly after a new call for troops was issued, a mass meeting adopted resolutions supporting the war, approving the new

call, and providing for appointment of a committee to devise means of encouraging enlistments.

#### Bounties Appropriated

The committee promptly induced the county board of supervisors to appropriate \$50,000 for bounties and the support of families of men who enlisted. With this move more recruiting offices were opened and the fife and drum sounded from morning until night. All over the state men responded with fervor. Camp Butler was filled to overflowing and Camp Yates was again pressed into service, to remain in use until the close of the war.

In the city a hut for returning soldiers, home to recover from injuries or for short visits, was erected at Sixth and Monroe streets on the site now occupied by the Federal building. No regiment of Illinois troops moved to the front without at least one of its members listing Sangamon county as his home.

#### Many Enlisted in 1898

The patriotic spirit which remained staunch through the Civil war was renewed with vigor in 1898 when the United States engaged in the Spanish-American war. Hundreds of local men rushed to the colors and joined other troops of the state in the Illinois encampment at the state fair grounds. The grounds were given the name of Camp Tanner, in honor of Gov. John R. Tanner, and here about 11,500 soldiers were quartered, approximately 10,800 of them being in the infantry, 600 in the cavalry and 100 in the field artillery battalion.

The camp was set up on April 27

and for the most part the troopers were members of the Illinois National guard. Springfield Troop D, First cavalry; and Company H, Eighth infantry (colored). Gen. James H. Barkley, commander of the second brigade, ING, was camp commander.

Sangamon county warriors distinguished themselves throughout the war and many of them participated in the Philippine war and Boxer expedition which were held in connection with the conflict. After the troops were mustered out several regiments were formed for service in the philippines. One was com-

manded by Col. Edward J. McClernand, son of the Civil war general.

Having written its pages in the history of the Spanish war, Sangamon county was not slow to respond when the nation needed troops for border duty in its troubles with Mexico and to join the allies in the World war.

Maj. Charles Wall commanded the first squadron on the border, while John Snigg was captain of Troop D, First cavalry, and Bert Styles was a lieutenant. The troubles on the border were short lived and but few casualties occurred. Illinois gave 6,123 troopers, 86 of

(incomplete)

## *To The Grand Army Of The Republic*

By PLINY A. WILEY

We give to thee, O soldiers of the G.A.R.,  
This meed of praise and tribute of affection.  
This is your day. May nothing ever mar  
Its honored name and hallowed recollection.

The tents of sod in which your comrades sleep,  
With many a crimson rose and lily white  
Are covered o'er. We shall their memory keep  
Forever green. They fought and suffered for the right.

Dark were the days of '61. Great Lincoln called for men  
Of brawn and muscle—men of strength and skill.  
You whom we honor here responded then,  
To Father Abraham came with royal will.

At Lookout mountain was your courage tried;  
At Malvern hill felt battle's fearful shock.  
At Gettysburg you turned the rebel tide;  
At Chickamauga stood with Thomas like a rock.

Then when the Stars and Bars had ceased to wave,  
When slavery and secession both were dead,  
The mighty nation which you fought to save  
Called you from war to arts of peace instead.

Westward you came, the wilderness to clear.  
Your steeds which drew the battery's smoking guns  
Now drew the plow. We see your homes appear  
For your brave wives and for your little ones.

And thus we stand on this Memorial day  
To give to you the tribute of our love,  
And may the homage which your children pay  
Be like a benediction from our God above.







